

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letters and telegraphic  
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## AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—  
DIAMONDS.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth  
street.—FUGALION AND GALATHEA.BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth  
avenue.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—PUTNAM—HARDONK  
JACK.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth  
av.—BOI CAROTTE.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirtieth  
and Forty-first streets.—LA PERICHOLE.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston  
and Bleecker sts.—OPERA BOUFFE—LA PERICHOLE.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN  
OPERA—FAUST.GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third  
av.—BAGDADERE—SIN EDEL.NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.—  
MAGICAL REPRESENTATIONS.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—  
A GAMBLER'S CHANCE. Afternoon and Evening.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—EXPERIENCE CITY—  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Matinee at 2 1/2.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—  
DIAMONDS.RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corner  
Ch. av.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, ECCECITICITY, &c.710 BROADWAY, EMERSON'S MINSTRELS—GRAND  
EXPERIENCE ECCECITICITY.WHITE'S ATHLETIC, 95 Broadway.—Negro Min-  
strels, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—  
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.ST. JAMES THEATRE, corner of 23rd st. and Broad-  
way.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS in FARGO, &c.BAILEY'S GREAT CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, foot  
of Houston street, East River.ASSOCIATION HALL, Twenty-third street and Fourth  
av.—Lecture, "THE NORMAN CONQUEST OF IRELAND."AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, Third av., between 63d  
and 64th streets.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1872.

## THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the  
Herald."INCIDENT CIVIL WAR IN ARKANSAS! THE  
IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT." LEADING  
EDITORIAL ARTICLE—EIGHTH PAGE.BONDAGE FROM THE NILE! MAP OF THE  
COUNTRIES WHERE SLAVES ARE PRO-  
CURED AND OF THE ROUTES OVER WHICH  
THEY ARE TRANSPORTED—FIFTH PAGE.THE HUMAN HARVEST OF CENTRAL AFRICA!  
STATISTICS OF THE SLAVE TRADE OF  
THE SOUDAN! GLORIOUS WORK OF SIR  
SAMUEL BAKER! THE ROMANCE OF A  
BEAUTIFUL SLAVE GIRL—FIFTH PAGE.PERTURBED CURIA! ANOTHER PLOT AGAINST  
SPANISH RULE! EIGHT CONSPIRATORS  
EXECUTED, THE REMAINDER IMPRISONED  
FOR LIFE—NINTH PAGE.THE DISASTERS ON THE LAKES—WASHINGTON  
NEWS—NINTH PAGE.SLAUGHTERING INNOCENTS! THE EVANGELICAL  
ASSOCIATION ARRAIGN AMERICAN  
MOTHERS—NINTH PAGE.THIERS DENOUNCES THE COMMUNE—NEWS  
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NINTH PAGE.NEWS TELEGRAMS FROM CENTRAL AND  
SOUTH AMERICA AND MEXICO: THE CAT-  
TLE THIEVES OF THE RIO GRANDE BOR-  
DER—NINTH PAGE.THE POISONED CUP IN BROOKLYN! VAN SYCK-  
EL ARRESTED! THE INQUEST—DESTRUCTIVE  
FIRES—POLITICAL—MUNICIPAL—  
SHIPPING—TWELFTH PAGE.PENNSYLVANIA: A WIDOW SUES A CONGRESS-  
MAN FOR MALEFICENCE OF A MONEY  
TRUST; THE CHARGES OF BRIBERY AND  
CORRUPTION—SIXTH PAGE.TAMMANY MAGNATES IN A COURT OF JUSTICE!  
PROCEEDINGS IN THE TWELFTH-FIELD IN-  
DICTIONS: A LAWYER'S TILT—TENTH  
PAGE.AN ADMINISTRATION BLUNDER! A JEWISH  
UNITED STATES CONSUL AT BUCHAREST:  
JEW PEDDLERS SUPPLYING TURKISH  
HAREMS—SIXTH PAGE.DID PISK HAVE A PISTOL? A NEW AND IM-  
PORTANT WITNESS: A BOHEMIAN TESTI-  
FIES—SIXTH PAGE.RENOUNCING THE WORLD! NINE YOUNG LA-  
DIES ENTER THE ORDER OF ST. JOSEPH  
IN ONE DAY—TENTH PAGE.THE SOUTH CAROLINA GUBERNATORIAL CAN-  
VASS: REPUBLICAN DISSENSIONS—TENTH  
PAGE.THE TROTS, WINNERS AND INCIDENTS OF THE  
FIRST DAY OF THE PROSPECT PARK  
MEETING—THE LITERARY AND ART  
WORLDS—SEVENTH PAGE.THE GREAT THREE-MILE AQUATIC CONTEST!  
ENGLANDER CHAMPION AMATEUR OARS-  
MAN—SEVENTH PAGE.COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET TO FROUDE, THE  
HISTORIAN: HIS WELCOMING AND RE-  
SPONSE—SEVENTH PAGE.TARUS DEPOSED FOR THE NONCE! EXCITED  
SPECULATION ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE:  
WALL STREET'S TRIUMPH—THE BIEN-  
VILLE CARGO—ELEVENTH PAGE.FIELD SPORTS: FINE CRICKET AND BASE BALL  
MATCHES—MEETING OF THE NATIONAL  
BOARD OF TRADE—SIXTH PAGE.INTERESTING LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN THE  
NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN TRIBUNALS—  
THIRTEENTH PAGE.THE CORANS let no opportunity pass with-  
out showing by word or deed their bitter  
detestation of Spanish rule in the "Ever Faithful  
Isle." A new plot, having for its object the  
overthrow of the hated Peninsulars, has  
been discovered. Eight of the conspirators  
have been executed, others sentenced to im-  
prisonment for life, while many more are yet  
awaiting trial and will probably meet with a  
similar doom. There appears to be no limit  
to Spanish cruelty; it fairly revels in the  
blood of its victims.ANOTHER TOUR AROUND THE WORLD.—Prince  
Hassan, son of the Khedive of Egypt, is about  
to start on a tour around the world, and it is  
expected that he will be absent for three years.The Khedive is doing well. The Sultan is not  
his equal in ambition and daring. The Czar  
does not surpass him. If the Viceroy of  
Egypt goes on as he is doing it will not much  
longer be possible to refuse him the rank of  
an independent prince.Incipient Civil War in Arkansas—The  
Irrepressible Conflict.

The news we are receiving through our special correspondence of the troubles in Arkansas gives rise to grave apprehensions that the bloody drama there is spreading and becoming intensified. Our despatches from Little Rock, Memphis and Washington represent a fearful state of things. The citizens of Mississippi county were under arms and under great excitement, as reports had reached them that bands of hostile negroes were advancing from several directions. A great number of prisoners had been brought in, and the jails were crowded to suffocation. Citizens were shipping their families and property on board steamers to get them away from danger. Some of the prisoners captured were wounded, and it was believed many were killed on the roads. A gang of ferocious-looking negroes, armed with formidable weapons, stopped the steamer Celeste on her way to Memphis, and demanded that the boat should turn back and convey them to Osceola, the scene of disorder. Armed bands were seen in other parts, and the whole country was in a state of wild terror. One Fitzpatrick, who appears to be a leader of the negroes, was arousing a large force, and with a view seemingly to plunge the county into civil war. A despatch from Washington stated that the troubles in Pope county were settled; but at the same time another despatch from Little Rock reports that fresh troubles had broken out and that greater difficulties were apprehended. The immediate cause of these disorders and the details of their development have been given in our correspondence from Arkansas, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate them. They arose from political conflicts, engendered chiefly by unscrupulous carpet-beggars, and have culminated in an incipient war between the white and black races.

The statesman whose remains were given to the earth at Auburn on Monday first pronounced, we believe, those ominous words—the "irrepressible conflict." They were uttered while Mr. Seward was a Senator of the United States and when he was leading the anti-slavery movement in this country. He had said previously that there was a higher law than the constitution—the law of conscience and public opinion—when referring to the question of slavery, and the irrepressible conflict meant the antagonism that did exist and could not be suppressed between the free Northern States and the South on this question. Believing that slavery must be extinguished some time in this free Republic, and that it was necessary that it should be, he used his great abilities to that end. We all know what followed. The conflict of words and passions resulted in the most terrible civil war, and slavery was blotted out with the blood of hundreds of thousands of our citizens and at a cost of thousands of millions of money. The vision of the statesman did not, perhaps, reach beyond the emancipation of the black race, nor did Mr. Seward stop to consider the cost of accomplishing that; for with him the principle involved was of paramount consideration. He did not appear to think there would be any serious war over this question, or, at the worst, not such a terrible war as we went through. Still, as we said, he was not a man likely to look to consequences when the question was one of conscience, justice or political necessity. He did not care, probably, to look beyond the abolition of slavery. He was content to leave the consequences to the future and to the wisdom and sense of right of the American people. It is proper to say here, in justice to the memory of the deceased statesman, that having brought the irrepressible conflict to the end he had in view—the freedom of the negroes—he became conservative, and endeavored to produce harmony between the two races in the South.

Those who followed Mr. Seward in the control of public affairs were more radical. They were not contented with emancipating the negroes, giving them the suffrage and securing to them by amendments to the constitution and through the law all the rights and privileges that white citizens enjoy, but were resolved, for political objects, to virtually make the blacks the ruling power in the Southern States. It is this policy which has produced the fearful state of things in Arkansas, which has led to the unblinking official robbery and demoralization in South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and other States, and which threatens to bring on a war of races at no distant day throughout the South generally. No other civilized State in modern times has exhibited such a spectacle of official villany and degraded practices as have been witnessed in South Carolina under negro rule and that of the white carpet-beggars, who are the allies of the negroes against the people of their own race and blood. The orgies at the State capital, Columbia, among the negro men and women and their white allies, the trading in votes of the Legislature through degraded colored women, and the plunder of the Treasury and taxpayers have not been exceeded in the black Republic of Hayti, and that is saying a great deal. So in other Southern States demoralization has grown rank in proportion to the negro population and its influence in the local governments. And how could it be otherwise? The most intelligent and capable people have been ostracized, and the most ignorant have been made their political masters. Unscrupulous and needy adventurers from the North have, under the fostering care of the radical government at Washington, pandered to the passions and prejudices of the ignorant blacks, and have thus sown broadcast the seeds of race animosity and discord. While we are not disposed to believe that either the administration or the majority of the dominant radical party in or out of Congress wished to see this deplorable state of things, it is evident that their policy has brought it about. To secure the negro vote at all hazards, and, if necessary to accomplish that, to alienate the Southern blacks from the whites, was the object. The politicians only looked to the present and left the future to take care of itself, if even a war of races should be the result.

The irrepressible conflict, then, has taken another shape. It is not now a question of slavery or of equal political rights, but which race shall rule in the South. Indeed, it has been and is still a question of governing the country through pandering to and controlling the negro vote. No such issue ought to have been made. The material interests of the blacks and whites in the South, and therefore their political objects and affiliations, are or

should be identical. This issue of race antagonism, forced upon the Southern States by the radicals, is full of mischief and can only end disastrously. We begin to see the consequences in Arkansas. If we look at the history of other countries where the negroes have acquired self-government, or where they have been a predominating element, either by being in a majority or by some white faction using them as allies, ruin and demoralization have inevitably followed. Such has been the case in Hayti, in St. Domingo, in Venezuela, in some of the Central American States, and everywhere, in fact, where the blacks have obtained, directly or indirectly, the political power. One of the most significant indications of the conflict of races in the South, and of a more bloody conflict that threatens in the future, is the numerous and widespread secret clubs and other organizations of the negroes. Most of them are political, and all have some political bearing. Many are of a semi-religious character, or rather are made so for the pretext of dissolute orgies, mixed with the wildest fanaticism. In Richmond, Va., there are not less, probably, than a hundred of these oath-bound clubs or societies of both sexes. They are becoming general throughout the South. Through them and other means the negroes from one end of the South to the other, ignorant as they may be, keep up a sort of mystical and universal communication. Though few may be able to read, there is no doubt that the blacks keep well informed of such a movement as that in Arkansas, through the mysterious communication they have from one to the other. If we would prevent the conflict that is growing up between the two races, and which, indeed, may soon become irrepressible, the policy of the government must be changed toward the South. Let us avoid the horrors of St. Domingo, and let peace, harmony and good feeling be encouraged between the negroes and the whites in the South, that garden and beautiful section of our common country. But this can never be attained if our politicians continue to make one race a separate political element and array it against the other.

The Alleged Frauds in the State  
Elections.

The party organs have been profuse in their charges of fraud in the State elections ever since the present, heated political campaign commenced, and which ever side may have been successful the opposing journals have been certain to attribute the result to corruption, intimidation, false registration and ballot-box stuffing. In North Carolina we were told that the republican Governor was carried in by negro votes colonized from the adjoining States, joined with threats against revenue swindlers and forged returns. In Georgia we were assured that the democrats had won the day through murdering or terrifying the blacks, driving republicans from the polls and falsifying figures. In Indiana the liberal democratic victory was attributed by the administration papers to the grossest frauds, and in Pennsylvania the republican triumph was set down to a combination of all sorts of rascalities, from forgery down to organized repeating by bands of hired ruffians from New York and other cities. The American people are apt to complain, and justly, of the eagerness with which the enemies of republican institutions seize and exaggerate every violation of the purity of the ballot box, and every disturbance of the peace at an election in the United States, for the purpose of bringing popular sovereignty into disrepute. But in the present campaign our own party journals have surpassed all foreign libellers in casting reproach upon our elective system.

It is a serious matter for reflection how far these charges of fraud upon the franchise are well founded. If our elections are really carried by corruption, violence, ballot-box stuffing and repeating, republican institutions are destined to failure. There is nothing worth preserving in the government if an honest franchise is at an end. In Pennsylvania, where the charges assume the most formidable shape, a United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue has been arrested on a charge of offering a judge of election a bribe to falsify the returns in favor of the republican party, from whom he receives his office. Here, then, is a case that can be easily tested, and the best efforts of all good citizens should be directed towards the conviction of the accused party if he is guilty of the offence alleged against him. The administration should take immediate notice of the matter, and should suspend the collector from his official duties until the case shall have been heard and decided. The republican party would thus wash its hands of the affair and do much to repel the accusation of its opponents that it is trusting to the corrupting power of the federal patronage and money to retain power for another Presidential term.

PRESIDENT THIERS AND THE SPECTRE OF THE KHEDEIVE.—According to one of our cable despatches of this morning President Thiers has made it public that he has received information to the effect that the Communists now at large in Paris have in their possession two thousand bombs similar to those used by Orsini and his compatriots when they attempted to assassinate the ex-Emperor Napoleon in 1858. How the tide turns! In 1858 M. Thiers was not in power and cared but little for the life of Napoleon. In 1872 President Thiers is in the place of Louis Napoleon, and bombs and hand grenades are his special terror. It is difficult to say how far M. Thiers is an alarmist. It is quite manifest, however, that he is full of fears. He has ceased to make the princes of the House of Orleans comfortable. He has found it necessary to force into exile all the members of the House of Bonaparte. Now he begins to be in dread of the Commune. What is the moral? We can only answer the question by saying that a fresh storm is brewing in France. It will not be wonderful if, with the opening of the next session of the Assembly, the storm should burst.

THE DEATH OF OUR GREAT STATESMAN, SEWARD, suggests another proper subject for a statue in our Central Park. The State should have its Valhalla for the perpetuation of the memories of its great lights in governmental affairs and in science and art; but this metropolis should, nevertheless, have its enduring monuments of such men as Hamilton, Clinton and Seward; and our beautiful Park is the place for them.

## The African Slave Trade of the Nile.

A stain, darker than the skin of her sons, deeper than her vertical sun could burn, rests on the name of Africa. Since the earliest record of history she has been the breeding-place and hunting-ground of slaves. Her fertile valleys, her broad plains and her wooded hills are the home of tribes who war upon each other that the stronger may rob the weaker of wives and children and sell them to the grinding and hopeless bondage of slavery. The villains who carry on this devilish trade in the Nile region of Central Africa are mostly Arabs of Northern Africa, who, generally needing a small money capital, borrow it at enormous interest from the Egyptian officials of all grades, from Consular and other agents of the various Christian Powers, and from Christian traders settled in Egypt. So, though this shameful traffic has incurred the ban of all nations claiming civilization, we yet find Christians ranged with Moslems in furnishing the funds required to start this trade in blood; this outrage upon all the natural and sacred ties of family; this speculation in human woe and suffering. Armed through Christian or Moslem money with his complement of muskets the trader moves with the Autumnal north winds up the mighty and mysterious current of the Nile, past the junction of its blue and white branches, in latitude fifteen degrees north, as will be seen by the admirable map of that region on another page, drawn by a HERALD correspondent lately on the spot. Having previously reconnoitred the territory through his spies and enumerated the dwellers in the native villages, he can calculate how much ground to cover in order to secure the number of captives he intends to drag from their homes to perish by the weary way or to live on in the horrors and degradation of enforced and unpaid servitude. If a fight can be fomented between two neighbor tribes his diplomacy uses that as an auxiliary which saves him time and money. If not, he watches his opportunity, and, attacking the unarmed natives with firearms, soon has their villages of straw-built houses in flames and the terrified inhabitants in his power. Relentless as fate, he yokes the wretches together in long strings and drives them to his station in the wilderness in abject terror, fearful of death should they incur his displeasure. Tender children, delicate women and brawny men together cower under his lash and tremble before his murderous weapons. Into the desert they go—the well, the maimed, the weak and the infested, all together—to await the gathering of his complement. Here immense numbers find their tomb. Falling from wounds, from weakness, from contracted disease, from breaking hearts, wrung with the annihilation of all family and home endearments, the kindly covering sands hide thousands from the infamous exactions of slavery. A diligent study of the trade by the HERALD correspondent discovers that though the traffic is at last prohibited in Egypt still twenty-five thousand boys and girls a year are brought from their homes, in the country drained by the Upper Nile and its affluents, and clandestinely become property in Egyptian territory. To obtain this number he calculates that often as many as fifty thousand are slain in the savage hunt, while as many more perish by the contagion the trade engenders. Add to this the multitudes that die from broken hearts and the depressing influences which the traffic breeds, and we have the appalling total of a million souls annually sacrificed to this monstrous Moloch in the Nile region of the dark Continent.

This abominable commerce in Egypt is practically under the control of the Christian Powers, as is that of the Zanzibar coast, as is shown by Doctor Livingstone. Their firm determination to destroy it would force the exercise of the most thorough repression on the part of the sagacious Khedive; and the slave-stealers would find their occupation gone when there should be no market for their human chattels. Is there any subject which more loudly demands the best efforts of Christian statesmen and the combined influence of all civilized powers than the suppression of this trade in blood? Not a day should go by without earnest work toward washing our hands from the stain of this infamous crime. Every man who loves justice and sympathizes with the heart-beatings of humanity will read with interest the details of this curse upon Africa, prepared by the HERALD correspondent on the Nile. One noble, lion-hearted Englishman, the Pacha Baker, Sir Samuel Baker, holding a command under the Khedive, stands now alone on the Upper Nile, the unflinching foe of the trade, as in Equatorial Africa brave old Doctor Livingstone exposes and defies the traffic by the Zanzibar coast. Those two men disregard the anger of the dealers whose enormities they denounce, and though in constant danger from the malice of their adversaries, they resolutely work on for the rights of man. All who admire devotion will applaud these heroes. They should be supported by the entire power of Christian civilization, and not another year should close before the slave-catcher should have reaped his last harvest of death and living woe. Our own country, which, by prodigious throes of war and slaughter, has been able to free herself from the disgrace of domestic slavery, should be the first to move vigorously in this great work of entirely stopping the trade in Africa, its chief fountain. England's Queen has lately called the attention of Parliament to this subject in her prorogation speech, and it is probable her suggestion will early be acted upon after the reassembling of the British lawmakers. President Grant's administration should not lose a moment in directing all the available diplomatic and executive forces of our government towards the suppression of this foul legacy of barbarism. This age is glorious in geographical discoveries, in industrial progress, in national development and in the recognition of human rights. It should be great, as it should be just to its own ideas, by putting a final stop to the curse and blight of slavery. We have sent many missionaries and teachers into the dark world of Africa. So long as slavery and the slave trade remain their services will be valueless. To African labor, so long unrequited, America owes a vast debt. She can pay an instalment thereon by ridding the world of human chattelage and the slaveholders. Civilization, Christianity and the self-respect which prompts us to discharge a national obligation require every American to use his best endeavor to relieve Africa from the brooding incubus of slavery, which, even in

the brightness of the nineteenth century, still holds her magnificent natural endowments in the gloom of the Dark Ages and the anarchy of barbarism.

Democratic and Liberal Republican  
Views of the Late Elections.

On the October elections an address from Mr. Augustus Schell, Chairman, in behalf of the Democratic National Committee, "To the People of the United States," has been published, the essential points of which are as follows:—First, Mr. Schell says that "in Georgia we have to recount so unexampled a victory for the liberal ticket as to take her out of the list of doubtful States, and practically to pronounce in advance the decision of at least 125 votes in the Electoral College. To this it is only necessary to add sixty votes to elect Greeley and Brown." Secondly, though Pennsylvania and Ohio are lost, it is claimed that in the election of Hendricks Governor, in Indiana, it is "demonstrated that she (Indiana) can neither be bought nor bullied." Thirdly, it is claimed that "the moral of these results is that victory is in plain view for our national ticket, and that energy and courage will assure it."

But if this is the moral of these late elections we cannot understand the opinion of Mr. Schell which follows, that "the event in Pennsylvania on Tuesday last (the 8th instant) is the most appalling political catastrophe that has ever taken place in this country." Surely a catastrophe cannot be very appalling which within a month may be rectified. The argument of Mr. Schell should have been that there is no catastrophe in these October elections which may not be reversed in November, and that therefore "the event in Pennsylvania" is not an "appalling political catastrophe."

General John Cochrane, Chairman, in his address to his "compatriots," in behalf of the New York Liberal Republican State Committee, frankly says that "the results of the October elections have not fulfilled our just expectations;" that while Indiana has done well, that while Ohio has shown that she may be secured to Greeley and Brown in November, and that while Georgia has shown that nearly every Southern State will be for them, "the enormous majority counted against us in Pennsylvania has given our adversaries assurance that, by like lavish disbursements and fraudulent practices, they may carry almost any State they choose, including even New York." General Cochrane says, however, that "we are not beaten;" that "there are twenty States, casting nearly two hundred electoral votes, that we can carry if we will," and that "we are in danger of defeat mainly because some faint hearts are discouraged." Finally, he says:—"Brothers, we must not be beaten. Our country has too much at stake on the issue of this contest," and so on to the ringing conclusion that the liberal candidates must be borne "onward to a decisive, beneficent triumph."

Here the moral is that the great battle of November is not lost, but that it may yet be won for Greeley and Brown; and upon this point, notwithstanding the Pennsylvania catastrophe, Mr. Schell is in accord with General Cochrane. Nor are there any indications in any quarter that the democrats or liberal republicans have given up the Presidential contest, or intend to give it up before the end of the battle. In 1868, immediately after the October elections, there was a demoralizing movement here and at Washington among the democrats for a change of base on their Presidential ticket for November, and this movement, involving a plea of defeat with the ticket of Seymour and Blair, seriously crippled them in the election. No such demoralizing proposition this time for a change of base has been hinted at in reference to Greeley and Brown. On the other hand, democrats and liberal republicans are evidently impressed with the idea that from every view of honor and duty they are bound to do their best to elect their Presidential ticket, and we cannot doubt that in every State they will do their best accordingly. If the administration party, therefore, on the 5th of November set upon the idea that the issue of the election is a foregone conclusion, and that the election is going by default, they may wake up on the 6th to find themselves the victims of "an appalling political catastrophe."

For the race, it is not always  
To him who fastest runs,  
Not the battle to those people  
Which have the longest guns.

## Burglaries on a Grand Scale.

The criminal calendar has been unusually full for the past week or two, especially in regard to burglaries, some of which have been conducted on a grand scale. The late Baltimore transaction, in connection with those at Paterson and Jersey City, culminated in the grand affair at Waterford, in this State, in which a bank vault was relieved of about half a million in cash and bonds. It appears that the latter coup d'argent was accompanied by some episodes of a character that might have distinguished a similar adventure conducted by such renowned chevaliers as the notorious Claude Duval and other heroes of the highway and the jimmy. According to the report, the ladies of the family of the unfortunate cashier, although bound and gagged, were treated with the "utmost courtesy and consideration" by the bold cracksmen. It seems to us that, under the circumstances, the courtesy extended was hardly a *quid pro quo* for the annoyance occasioned by the untimely and unwelcome visitation. Seriously, it appears that the burglar spirit is abroad, and that some first class professional artists in the line have honored us recently by a visit from England and other foreign countries. It behooves our criminal authorities to keep a watchful eye upon the movements of these malefactors, and that those who have the guardianship of treasure deposited in banks in obscure villages without a policeman or watchman of any kind—as was the case in Waterford—should see to it that proper vigilance be exercised for the protection of the property placed under their charge. But everywhere our citizens should be on their guard against these public marauders and assist the authorities in bringing the rascals to justice.

A PROBLEM FOR LORD DUNDREARY.—The various political combinations and complications of this "tight little island" on city reform. As to the solution of this problem as it now stands, like squaring the circle, it appears to us "one of those things which no fellow can find out."

## The Apache Depredations in Arizona.

The telegraph brings information of more outrages by the Apache Indians in Arizona. While the gentle Howard is busy distributing tracts and sending out loving appeals to his dear red brethren to come into the Howard fold and be comforted the wily savages improve their opportunity to make raids on the defenceless settlers. So careful is the settler missionary of the welfare of his red *protégés* that he is reported to have issued orders to the troops not to fire on the Indians in the mountains unless they caught them in the act of murdering. As the depredations are committed chiefly in the valleys, and the mountains serve as a place of retreat for the murderers and marauders, this order of General Howard creates for the Indians a kind of sanctuary. If they succeed in eluding pursuit until they reach the mountains they may enjoy their plunder in security, as the pursuing troops must not attack them in their retreat. The impolicy of such a course is so evident that we shall waste no words in arguing its absurdity, but demand that the authorities at Washington will send at once to the disturbed district some soldier who is capable of feeling sympathy for the unfortunate settlers who are exposed to the attacks of the savages. We have before called attention to the necessity of strengthening the military forces on the Indian frontier, and the massacre of a small party of men sent to warn the inhabitants of the Sonora Valley shows how unwise it is to expose a few gallant men to the danger of being overpowered by bands of savages, who are in many instances better armed than the troops opposed to them. Some one is responsible for the massacre of the soldiers. It cannot be the officer who despatched them on their perilous errand, for he only fulfilled his duty in attempting to warn the settlers of the advance of the hostile Indians. The blame must rather rest at Washington, where no measures have been taken to afford adequate protection against this ever present danger. It is folly, and criminal folly at that, to have General Howard hob-nobbing with a notorious murderer like Cochise while the associates of this savage are actually plundering the frontier and murdering the inhabitants. Let the authorities at Washington recall the pious Howard and send down some of our fighting officers to teach the Apaches the danger of murdering our citizens. If the Apaches will not go on the reservations and remain at peace they must be exterminated. We have been fooling too long with the noble red man; but the American people are well nigh disgusted with the constantly recurring outrages committed on our frontier population, and Lo must either make up his mind "to take up the shovel and the hoe," or we shall be obliged to send him where scamp-hunting and bad whiskey shall trouble him no more.

THE NORTHERN LIGHTS, whatever may be said as to the causes of the beautiful meteorological phenomenon in these latitudes, are generally followed within a day or two by a heavy storm. We think, therefore, that our Signal Service Bureau, in devoting some special attention to this subject, will almost certainly reach some very interesting and important demonstrations touching the rise, development and movement of our great storms.

HACKMEN AND THEIR PRIVILEGES.—The Board of Aldermen has under consideration an amendment to the city ordinances by which hackmen are to be allowed to leave their vehicles to solicit patronage in the streets and at the ferry and steamboat landings. With a restraining ordinance this practice is carried to an extent that is often an annoyance to passengers. If it is to become a legalized pursuit the solicitations of hackmen will soon become a positive nuisance. The Board of Aldermen will do well to allow the ordinance to stand without change.

## PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Montreal Herald eulogizes the late William H. Seward.

Colonel Robert Gray, of Philadelphia, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General Clinton B. Fox, of St. Louis, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Captain Mirehouse, of the steamship City of London, is at the New York Hotel.

William Cassidy, editor of the Albany Argus, is in town, at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Captain W. O. Jones, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Hoffman House.

Judge R. Hitchcock, of Painesville, Ohio, has registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Admiral Taylor, of the United States Navy, is among the sojourners at the Gilesey House.

M. Nones, French Consul to Porto Rico, is at the Hoffman House. He is en route to France.

Miss Louise S. Fellows has been chosen Secretary of the Chelsea (Mass.) Savings Bank. First of the season.

They utilize age-stricken people out West by sending them up apple trees to shake down the mellow fruit.

The late William Prescott Smith, of Baltimore, died comparatively poor, but rich in the number and quality of his friendships.

The remains of Fanny Fern have been deposited in Mount Auburn, in a brick catacomb, by the side of the remains of her first husband.

Paris is full of Americans, returning from the watering places to prepare for the Winter season in the gay centre of fashionable Europe.

South Carolina election to-day. There are two republican tickets in the field, both highly colored. A Moses heads one of them and a Reuben the other.

Hartranft's majority is now put up to thirty-five thousand. The Philadelphia Age does not know that there is any impediment to putting it up to a million.

Philip Sidney Post, United States Consul to Vienna, is posted at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Post has returned home post haste on a leave of absence from his post.

Dr. George B. Loring, of Salem, Mass., expects to go to the State Senate from the Essex district. He has been laboring under an attack of political expectations for a long time.

The Evening Mail states that Miss Nellie Grant will make her debut in Washington society this Winter at a full dress ball to be given in her honor by a distinguished lady of the national metropolis.

Hon. Russell Gurney, Recorder of the city of London, was in the Supreme Court room, Boston, on the 12th inst., and was invited by Judge Gray to a seat upon the bench during the session of the Court.

A HERALD special correspondent, dating at Honolulu, S. I., on the 25th of September, announces:—"Princes Augustus and Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha are here, on the way to Australia and India. Our local papers are profuse in notices of our distinguished visitors."

Samuel J. Randall, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, has issued a Philadelphia paper for libel, because it asserted that he had issued fraudulent naturalization papers. The idea of a democratic politician doing any such naughty thing! How absurd!